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RANDOM NOTES ON

THE AUTHORS OF BUFFALO.

PAPER READ BEFORE THE SOCIETY MARCH 18 AND APRIL 15, 1889.*

BY FRANK H. SEVERANCE.

The present sketch undertakes to show how residents of Buffalo have exploited themselves in the fields of literature. The material achievements of this city are well known. Our iron ships and railway cars, our elevators, our stoves, our soap, and our beer are world famous; but what have we to boast in the way of historians, novelists and poets?

The putting-up of writings in book-form does not constitute literature, though it is often so regarded. As the present survey is to be of such literature as is found in books, the scope of the article would be most accurately shown by the title, "The Books and Bookmakers of Buffalo." From the first (and the fact is not peculiar to Buffalo), the best thoughts, the best presentation of facts, the strongest logic, and the most poetic verse, have been written for the newspapers. There is nothing better in our local literature than some of the work on the press, read today and for the most part forgotten tomorrow. This much of recognition to the literary quality of Buffalo journalism is due; and with this bare statement must be dismissed the many works of stirling literary worth which have enriched the newspapers of this city for three-quarters of a century.

*Revised and included in this volume at the request of the editor's associates on the Publication Committee.—ED.

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The literary impulse came to Buffalo along with the ax and the rifle of the pioneers. The first press was brought here from Canandaigua in 1811 by Smith H. and Hezekiah A. Salisbury, brothers, and from it was issued, October 3d of that year, the first number of Buffalo's first newspaper, the *Gazette*. With the exception of a small paper printed at Batavia in 1807, the Buffalo *Gazette* was the first paper published in New York State, west of Canandaigua. The Salisburys had brought with them a small stock of books, pamphlets and stationery, which they liberally advertised in the not overcrowded columns of their paper. In the issue of November 25, 1811, was advertised "The Child's Catechism, or a New Help for Instructing the Rising Generation," etc., "for sale by J. Alexander, Minister of the Gospel." It appears as if this were printed by the Salisburys, perhaps at Canandaigua; but in lack of proof it will hardly do to reckon it as a Buffalo publication. In August of the following year the *Gazette* advertised a pamphlet lately issued from its own press, the full title of which, as we learn from copies still extant, is as follows: "Public Speeches, delivered at the Village of Buffalo, on the 6th and 8th days of July, 1812, by Hon. Erastus Granger, Indian Agent, and Red Jacket, one of the Principal Chiefs and Speakers of the Senaca Nation, respecting the Part the Six Nations would take in the Present War against Great Britain."* Careful scrutiny of the *Gazette* columns does not discover any announcement of any pamphlet printed in Buffalo before this. How could the literature of Buffalo more appropriately begin than with the speeches of Red Jacket?

Three years after the first village had been wiped out by fire, the original Buffalo Library was organized. It was incorporated in 1816 with most of the "prominent citizens" of the place as members. It accumulated seven hundred books, and in 1838 was absorbed by the Young Men's Association. Then came the Buffalo Lyceum, the outgrowth of a suggestion made in 1832 by Theodotus Burwell. It gathered a small library and became the patron of the first literary periodical in this part of the land, the *Literary Inquirer*. This journal started in January, 1832, as a semi-monthly, at $1.50 per year. It was "devoted to literature

*See "The First Buffalo Book," Appendix of this volume.—Ed.

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and science," was edited by W. Verrinder, and published at No. 177 Main Street. With the second volume S. G. Bacon became an associate editor, and the patronage of the Buffalo Lyceum was withdrawn.

The *Inquirer* was a good deal of a paper. It aimed, as its prospectus said, "to secure admission into the temple of science, the mart of business, and the domestic circle," and it seems to have got in. It published original poetry in plenty, also stories, and maintained special departments of several degrees of dreariness. It offered premiums for the best literary contributions, the first committee of award consisting of Theodotus Burwell, Dr. B. Burwell, G. W. Johnson, D. Tillinghast, the Hon. Millard Fillmore, the Hon. James Stryker and O. Follett. It is a matter of deep chagrin that none of the prizes was taken by Buffalo writers, though two went to the literary center of Lockport. In 1834 the first prize for an original story was taken by S. Stevens of Buffalo, afterwards of Newstead, this county. So far as discovered Stevens was the first writer of stories who lived in Buffalo. The prize narrative was entitled "The Contrast," and was a tale of Canadian adventure. It was a good story, written with more regard for style than characterizes the average newspaper tale of today. The *Inquirer* afterwards developed into a tri-weekly.

The earliest writers of Buffalo who went into the business of authorship with seriousness were usually clergymen. Ardent in the promulgation of their own 'doxies, they delighted in controversy and argument, whether in pulpit or pamphlet. It is worthy of note in passing, that the Buffalo press developed early. Although, as already noted, the first printing-press was set up here in 1811, the power-press did not come until 1836; yet books, well printed and durably bound, were published here several years before that date. In 1824 H. A. Salisbury published the Apocryphal New Testament in most creditable style. Two years before that, in 1822, the same enterprising publisher brought forth a big book with the following sufficient title: "A Religious Convincement and Plea for the Baptism and Communion of the Spirit, and that which is of Material Bread, Wine and Water rejected as Jewish Rites; both unprofitable, and the cause

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of Great Division among Christians; also some Remarks on the Abuse, Use, and Misapplication of the Scriptures, and the Ecclesiastical Succession refuted; whereby the Rite to Ordain by the Laying-on of Hands is lost; besides not necessary to qualify a Gospel Minister." It is not surprising after such a title, to find that the author, one Tallcut Patching, required four hundred and fifty-three pages for his long-drawn patch-work. A card at the end of his performance, after the fashion of the colophon in ancient tomes, informs the reader that "a copy of this Book may be had by applying to the Author at Boston, Erie Co.," showing that this devout gentleman narrowly escaped being a Buffalo author. His work, though, well bound in calf, is greatly to the credit of Buffalo's pioneer publisher. It would seem as if, in the decade that elapsed between the issuance of Granger's and Red Jacket's "Public Speeches" and this work of Patching's, some book or pamphlet should have come from Salisbury's press; yet I know of nothing (newspapers excepted) with a Buffalo imprint from 1812 to 1822.

Nor do I undertake to say what was the first book of strictly local authorship. The earliest one learned of after Patching's was a volume of "Letters, addressed to several Philanthropic Statesmen and Clergymen, vindicating Civilized and Christian Government, in contradistinction to Un-Civilized and Anti-Christian," which rather gratuitous service was performed by John Casey, agent for promoting the "Establishment of Peace" societies. The book was printed by Lazell & Francis in Buffalo, in 1826. In the same year this firm also published Frederick Butler's "History of the United States."

Dr. Cyrenius Chapin came to Buffalo in 1801, and died in 1838. In 1836 he wrote, and D. P. Adams, proprietor of the *Advocate* office at Black Rock, published, a pamphlet review of a then recent book, by John Armstrong, entitled "Notices of the War of 1812." Dr. Chapin was a major in that war, and Armstrong was Secretary of War. Dr. Chapin's little book says of the latter's work that it contains "Some truth, some gross blunders, and many falsehoods." The work of this early local writer is delightfully fierce, but has its value as a contemporary record of those troublous days along the Niagara.

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The Rev. Miles P. Squier, D. D., was installed pastor of the Presbyterian Congregation in Buffalo, May 3, 1816—the second minister of that sect to undertake Gospel work here. He was not only a devout man, fitted for hardy pioneer work, but possessed literary tastes and ability. Many writers on the early days of Buffalo have borne witness to the good and refining influences exerted by Dr. Squier, who during the seven years and over of his pastorate added one hundred and fifty-eight members to the "Old First." The Rev. Dr. A. T. Chester, in a poem read at the semi-centennial of the First Church, thus happily referred to this pioneer:

> The past is all thine own; look back and see
> How graciously thy God hath dealt with thee.
> Pastors have served thee, faithful, pure of blame,
> Worthy to wear that consecrated name.
> Squier, of keen mind and philosophic acts,
> Thy patient shepherd in the days long past,
> Now solves the problem, "Where does ill begin?"
> Gives God the glory and to man the sin.

For many years Dr. Squier sent occasional articles to the *American Biblical Repository*, the *Bibliotheca Sacra*, the *Presbyterian Quarterly and Theological Review*, the New York *Observer*, and the New York *Evangelist*. As an author he is most widely known by the volume—happily referred to by Dr. Chester—entitled "The Problem Solved, or Sin not of God," published in 1855; and by the larger, more popular and more useful volume entitled "Reason and the Bible, or the Truth of Revelation" published in 1860. In 1849 Dr. Squier became professor of intellectual and moral philosophy in Beloit College, a post which he held for fourteen years. He died June 22, 1866. Since his death many of his lectures and sermons have been published, among them being a collection entitled "Ten Lectures on European Topics, and Lectures at Beloit College."

There will be no serious effort to be strictly chronological in these notes, but rather, to group writers according to the character of their work; and so we turn at once to the following passage which John Quincy Adams wrote in his Diary:

> *October 29, 1843, Buffalo:* Mr. Fillmore offered us seats in his pew at the Unitarian Church, which we accepted. The preacher was Mr. Hosmer. . . . An excellent and eminently practical sermon.

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The Rev. George Washington Hosmer came to Buffalo in 1836, and was installed pastor of the Unitarian Church (Church of Our Father), a post which he faithfully held until 1866, when he accepted the presidency of Antioch College, at Yellow Springs, Ohio. He died in 1881. The following year his children published a memorial volume containing an account of his life and a choice collection of his sermons and miscellaneous writings, several of the latter being papers prepared for the Historical Society. He is well entitled to a place among the authors of Buffalo.

As we look back along the ranks of earlier years, the form of Dr. John C. Lord appears, looming, like Saul, head and shoulders above his companions. The figure is used in an applied, and not a literal sense. It was as a thinker, as a moral and literary force, that Dr. Lord was distinguished. Pioneer, preacher and poet, there are few names in our roll of honor worthier than his. He was pastor of the Central Presbyterian Church for thirty-eight years. He gathered what in his day was the most valuable private library in Buffalo. All his life long he was a great lover of books, almost as Macaulay himself, and he was full of information on nearly every subject. He was a rapid writer, many of his most eloquent sermons and addresses being prepared so quickly that from the pen of a man less thoroughly well informed they would have been superficial and uninteresting. "He writes rapidly," says Dr. Samuel Johnson, "who writes out of his own head," and Dr. Lord was one who had rarely to refer to a book after he took his seat at his desk.

He loved Buffalo. Among his poems, which were published in book form in 1869, he has not forgotten to sound her praises:

Queen of the Lakes, whose tributary seas
Stretch from the frozen regions of the North
To Southern climates, where the wanton breeze
O'er field and forest goes rejoicing forth:

As Venice, to the Adriatic Sea
Was wedded, in her brief, but glorious day;
So broader, purer waters are to thee,
To whom a thousand streams a dowry pay.

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What tho' the wild winds o'er thy waters sweep,
While lingering Winter howls along thy shore,
And solemnly "deep calleth unto deep,"
While storm and cataract responsive roar.

'Tis music fitting for the brave and free,
Where Enterprise and Commerce vex the waves;
The soft voluptuous airs of Italy
Breathe among ruins and are wooed by slaves.

Thou art the Sovereign City of the Lakes,
Crowned and acknowledged; may thy fortunes be
Vast as the domain which thy empire takes,
And Onward as thy waters to the sea.

In a memorial paper on Dr. Lord, read before the Buffalo Historical Society, April 2, 1877, the Hon. James O. Putnam has given to local history a valuable study of the life, character and labors of Dr. Lord, who was, to quote Mr. Putnam's words,

for many years a large part of the intellectual, the moral, and, in its best sense, the political history of Buffalo. . . . Himself a poet, his fancy literally revelled in the imagery of the Hebrew melodists. I doubt if I ever heard him preach that he did not invest much of his thought with the poetry of the Old Testament.

As illustrating his love for sacred poetry, Mr. Putnam has related how he called on Dr. Lord, a few weeks before his death:

He asked me to read the translation of the Russian Hymn to the Deity—a favorite, and a hymn of marvelous grandeur and sublimity. The reading concluded, he pronounced it the noblest of modern hymns of praise. I said I knew another not unworthy to go with it, and read his own "Ode to God." At the conclusion of the reading, the tears flowing down his cheeks, he said: "It is better than I thought."

The "Ode to the Deity" is the first in the volume of Dr. Lord's collected poetry, written during a period of forty years and first published by Breed & Lent of this city in 1869. It is a noble production of eighty-eight lines, the exalted and impassioned character of which is fairly shown by the following fragment:

Millions of eyes, oh God, are gazing out
Upon Thy works—Who knows them? Who hath found
The bound of Being? Philosophy, in doubt—
Explores, irreverent, the eternal round,

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And Reason wanders wide, till she has heard
The still small voice of Thy revealèd word,
Which unfolds mysteries to her darkened sight,
And proves, whatever else is wrong—that God is right.

Several of Dr. Lord's poems, including "The Silent Sorrow of the Enfranchised Slave," suggested by the obsequies of President Lincoln in Buffalo, and the one entitled "Kings and Thrones are Falling," have attained a much more than local favor. Of the latter, Mr. Putnam says "it was hailed on both continents as an embodiment of the spirit of the epoch." The temptation is strong to quote at length from Dr. Lord's poetry, but space will be asked only for the following lines, which not only illustrate Dr. Lord's skill as a sonneteer, but constitute a graceful tribute to a distinguished citizen whose numerous contributions to letters are of a high order:

TO JAMES O. PUTNAM, ESQ.

How often, James, thy thoughts do overleap
The narrow boundary of our working life,
Which seems to thee but an ignoble strife,
Where none do walk upright, but only creep
To their mean ends; a harvest which to reap
Demands a hardened heart and sharpened knife,
A soul with petty, selfish interests rife.
So gifted men repine; yet in the deep
And awful counsels of the Eternal King,
Our daily life doth make our destiny;
For this world's labors no defilement bring
To him who, faithful in his passing day,
Knows that its fleeting moments ever fling
Their lasting shadows on Eternity.

A volume of Dr. Lord's lectures on the "Progress of Civilization and Government, and Other Subjects," most of them delivered before the Young Men's Association of this city, was published here in 1851. It is a good book to read.

Writing of Dr. Lord recalls another name which should be included in this review. From 1843 to 1849 the Rev. Stephen R. Smith was pastor of the Universalist Church of this city. His spirit and zeal aroused Dr. Lord, who preached vigorously against Universalism. This resulted in a lively and prolonged

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controversy between the rival churches, which, "though in midst of summer," as is naïvely remarked in a memoir of Mr. Smith, "called out good houses." A book of over four hundred pages, devoted to the life and labors of Mr. Smith, was published in Boston in 1852. It was prepared by Thomas J. Sawyer, but is largely Mr. Smith's autobiography.

When the Rev. Albert T. Chester, D. D.,* was installed pastor of the North Church, the sermon was preached by the Rev. M. La Rue P. Thompson, D. D., then pastor of the First Church. His sermon was published in pamphlet form, with an appendix of notes in which the controversial points were elaborated and strengthened. The title of the sermon was "The Office of a Bishop." This drew out from the Rev. Montgomery Schuyler, then rector of St. John's, a series of lectures, preached to his own congregation, asserting and vindicating the Episcopal ideas of church order. These lectures were published here in a little volume entitled, "The Church: Its Ministry and Worship." No sooner had it appeared than Dr. Thompson, who was a doughty champion of parity as against prelacy, girded himself for an onslaught upon Schuyler, and within the space of a very few weeks prepared a volume which bore the same title that Schuyler had given to *his* volume—"The Church: Its Ministry and Worship." It was a book of between three hundred and four hundred pages, and was a clear and vigorous piece of writing. Dr. Thompson, in his preface, by way of apology for the length of his argument, says "he didn't mean it, and he couldn't help it." He was a man who was not accustomed to hold his hand when engaged in controversy; and the evidence of this is to be seen in many caustic passages of the volume under notice.

But not all the local writings, even of the early days, were theological and controversial. Masonry, anti-Masonry, Spiritualism, and Phrenology were subjects of the day fifty years ago which bred books in many a Western New York town. In 1839 J. Stanley Grimes, a famous disciple of Gall and Spurzheim, and president of the Western Phrenological Society, sojourned at Buffalo and published here his "New System of Phrenology."

*Died Aug. 7, 1892.

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In the same year R. W. Haskins, A. M., brought out here a "History and Progress of Phrenology." He subsequently published numerous scientific and philosophical works, a school text-book on astronomy, critical essays, etc.; he was a man ahead of his generation; but the annals of science preserve his name with honor.* A wave of Fourierism, too, was early felt. Albert Brisbane, a man of wealth and genius, came here from Batavia. With his brother George he built the Arcade,† and owned that profitable property for many years. In 1840 he published a work named "Social Destiny of Man; or Association and Reorganization of Industry." It is an exhaustive presentation of the doctrines of Fourier; any one who tries to read its five hundred pages today will find it not only exhaustive but exhausting. In 1843 Mr. Brisbane published a second work, "Association; or a Concise Exposition of the Practical Part of Fourier's Social Science." In recent years he was much abroad, making occasional visits to Buffalo.

Early in the '30's Oliver G. Steele was publishing well-prepared guide-books to Niagara Falls, and other similar works. From Steele's press in 1837 came "A Canadian Farmer's Travels in the United States," by Robert Davis. Six years later A. W. Wilgus published an interesting book entitled "Letters from Van Dieman's Land, written during five years' imprisonment for Political Offenses committed in Upper Canada." The author was Benjamin Wait, who became practically a resident of Buffalo, though his family home was just across the Niagara River. The "Rochester Rappings" brought forth several local pamphlets, which are now historical curiosities rather than contributions to literature.

In that imperial path of letters, the writing of history, Buffalonians have always walked with honor. At the *Madisonian* office in Washington, D. C., in 1839, Samuel Wilkeson published "A Concise History of the Commencement, Progress and Present Condition of the American Colonies in Liberia." This now rare work is very valuable as a record of facts relating to

*For more extended notice of Mr. Haskins's works, see *ante*, pp. 257-284.

†Burned Dec. 14, 1893. Site now occupied by the Mooney & Brisbane building.

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negro emigration from the United States to Liberia, and relates the first efforts made in that direction under Paul Cuffee in 1815. Several years later another Buffalo writer turned his attention to this subject. In 1852 W. L. G. Smith wrote, and Geo. H. Derby & Co. of this city published, "Life at the South, or Uncle Tom's Cabin as it is, Being Narratives, Scenes, and Incidents in the real Life of the Lowly." Mrs. Stowe's "Uncle Tom's Cabin" had appeared as a serial in the *National Era* in 1851 and '52. Mr. Smith's book drew a far happier picture of negro slave-life in the South than did Mrs. Stowe's great work. The Buffalo author's main idea was Liberia. "Disinterested philanthropy," he wrote, "looks to the amelioration of all conditions, and the enlightenment of all classes of society; and although the lot of the slave may be regarded as the lowest in the scale, still the candid-minded in every section of our country, indulge the hope that the day will yet come when the descendants of Ham will be gathered together in the land of their ancestors, and Liberia, in God's time, take its position among the independent states of the world." How times have changed!

W. L. G. Smith was a notable figure in the ranks of Buffalo authors. He was a well-known attorney here for a number of years. Besides the work above mentioned he wrote "The Life and Times of Lewis Cass," a bulky octavo of nearly eight hundred pages, published in New York in 1856. He was afterwards appointed United States Consul to Shanghai, and in 1863 published an interesting volume of "Observations on China and the Chinese," which he dedicated to the Hon. Lewis Cass.

The names of Ketchum, Turner and Marshall constitute a trinity of chroniclers whose work is the standard, each in its field; although in the appreciation of historical perspective, and the literary use of material, the last-named is immeasurably superior to the two first mentioned. William Ketchum's "History of Buffalo and the Senecas," in two volumes, was published in Buffalo by Rockwell, Baker & Hill, in 1864. This work, which was dedicated to the Hon. Millard Fillmore, President of the Buffalo Historical Society, grew out of an historical notice of the Six Nations of Indians. So attractive did Mr. Ketchum find the Indian material that he devoted the whole of

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the first volume to it, as well as a considerable part of the second volume. He brings the history of Buffalo down to the close of the War of 1812. Several writers have covered the recent years, none more reliably than Mr. Crisfield Johnson, whose "Centennial History of Erie County" (1876) is unsurpassed in its class of histories. Mr. Johnson is also the author of a work entitled "The One Great Force."

O. Turner's "Pioneer History of the Holland Purchase" and his history of the Phelps & Gorham Tract cover a period of local history with which no other narrative so thoroughly deals. The former work, published here in 1849, is an authority on ancient remains, on the Confederated Iroquois, and the transactions of the Holland Company. A brother of the author, Mr. Chipman P. Turner, formerly of Black Rock, was also a writer of pamphlets on local history. Unlike Mr. O. Turner, Mr. Ketchum was long identified with Buffalo as a resident.

Orsamus Holmes Marshall was a historian whose name ranks with those of Parkman, Schoolcraft and Bancroft. Not that his work rivalled theirs in scope, but what he did he did as well as they. He was born in Connecticut in 1813, and died in Buffalo in 1884. He was admitted to practice law here in 1834, and was a prominent member of the bar until his relinquishment of practice in 1867. His son lately said of him to the writer: "My father was a lawyer, not a professional writer"; yet he gained a wide reputation as the historian of the aboriginal inhabitants of Western New York. He could follow an Indian trail—in musty documents and traditions—as his personal friend, Red Jacket, could in the woods. He did a welcome service in putting in modern narrative form the records of the early French explorers, and in correcting their errors. Many of his writings were prepared for the Buffalo Historical Society. Since his death they have been collected, and were published in 1887 in book-form by his son, Mr. Charles D. Marshall, with an introduction by Mr. William L. Stone. Mr. Marshall's work is conspicuous alike for its accuracy and for the charm of its unadorned but pure and delightful diction.

The historical publications of the late Hon. Lewis F. Allen, if collected, would make a valuable book. Mr. Allen's labors as

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originator and editor for forty years of the Short-Horn Herd Book must have mention. So, too, should his writings on arboriculture, drainage, and kindred subjects. Here may also be mentioned Gen. James C. Strong's book, "Wah-kee-nah and her People," a study of North American Indian customs and traditions, particularly as observed by the author among the tribes of the Columbia River; and "The Iroquois and the Jesuits," by the Rev. Thomas Donohoe, D. D. (1895.)

It is impossible to speak of the writings of all of our citizens who have contributed to the literature of local history. The publications of the Buffalo Historical Society contain valuable papers by the Hon. Millard Fillmore, the Hon. Lewis F. Allen, the Hon. James Sheldon, David Gray, William Hodge, Wm. Clement Bryant, Charles D. Norton, O. G. Steele, James L. Barton, Nathaniel Wilgus, the Rev. S. Falk, Joseph Dart, Col. William A. Bird, Ismar S. Ellison, Guy H. Salisbury and many others who have made substantial contributions to our local literature. Miss Jane Meade Welch, William Horace Hotchkiss, Frederick L. Shepard and others in recent years, have contributed carefully prepared historical and descriptive articles to the magazines.

There are many books by Buffalo writers on events connected with the Civil War. Capt. Orton S. Clark wrote a "Complete History of the 116th Regt., N. Y. Vols."; Maj. George H. Stowits chronicled, in a well-illustrated volume, the "History of the 100th Regt., N. Y. Vols."; "What I Saw and Suffered in Rebel Prisons," is a graphic and pathetic narrative, written by Sergt. Daniel G. Kelly, of the 24th N. Y. Cavalry. Kelly was an East Aurora boy; his book was published in 1866, the Rev. Anson G. Chester, then military agent at Buffalo, furnishing the introduction. A number of patriotic songs by Sergt. Kelly are not the least valuable part of his little book.

Here too should be mentioned Gen. A. W. Bishop's "Loyalty on the Frontier," incidents and adventures in the Rebellion on "The Border." At the time of the publication of this volume, which appeared in St. Louis in 1863, the author, now a well-known attorney of Buffalo, was Lieut.-Colonel of the 1st Arkansas Cavalry Volunteers. Among Gen. Bishop's more recent publications, special mention should be made of his political

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pamphlet entitled "What is the Situation Now?" in which he replies at length to the statements contained in a work entitled "Why the Solid South?" complied by Hilary A. Herbert, afterwards Secretary of the Navy. The latter work is really an account of affairs in the South during the Reconstruction period, written from the Southern point of view. The civil reorganization of the South after the War was a work calling, in its way, for patriotism and even individual bravery not inferior to the qualities demanded by warfare. Many a man who to the Southerner was a much-reviled "Carpet-bagger" was as devoted in his loyalty to country in the discharge of duties incident to civil reconstruction—duties usually undertaken amid countless embarrassments—as were the generals who led our troops to battle, and is equally entitled to grateful remembrance. In the work "What is the Situation Now?" Gen. Bishop replies to some of the statements in the Southern-compiled book, so far as they apply to the State of Arkansas. He was Adjutant-General of that State from the time of the organization of a loyal Government in 1864 till 1867 and was afterwards president of the Arkansas Industrial University, one of the monuments of the despised "Carpet-bag" rule. The nature of his answer to Gov. Fishback of Arkansas in "Why the Solid South?" may be judged by a single reference. Mr. Fishback referred to the economy of the "Democratic" Government of Arkansas from April 18, 1864, to October 1, 1866. Gen. Bishop says: "The Government of the State of Arkansas, for the period 'from April 18, 1864, to October 1, 1866'—Mr. Fishback's two and one-half years—was not under Democratic rule at all. It was the Government of the Union men of the State, and was organized under and in pursuance of President Lincoln's proclamation of December 8, 1863, for the reorganization of Civil Governments in the seceded States." The work has an importance far beyond its size, in that it shows the unreliability of the "Solid South" book, which was particularly addressed to Northern readers.

In the holiday season of 1886–7 was published an admirable book, entitled "Recollections of a Private in the Army of the Potomac." W. D. Howells compared it to Tolstoi's war stories. The author was a well-known "Buffalo Boy," Frank

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Wilkeson. J. Harrison Mills, soldier, artist and author, wrote a voluminous work, entitled "Chronicles of the 21st Regiment, New York Volunteers," in the ranks of which regiment the author was wounded. His book, published in 1863, has had several editions.

One of the most thrilling episodes connected with slavery was the killing of the Rev. Elijah P. Lovejoy by a pro-slavery mob, at Alton, Ill., on the night of Nov. 7, 1837. Mr. Henry Tanner of this city was not only an intimate associate of Mr. Lovejoy, but was an eye-witness of the tragedy. The terrible story is thrillingly told in Mr. Tanner's book, "The Martyrdom of Lovejoy," published in Chicago in 1881.

James K. Hosmer, A. M., late professor of English and German literature in the Washington University, St. Louis, Mo., now Librarian of the Minneapolis Public Library, is a son of the late Rev. Dr. Hosmer of this city, whose literary work has already been noted. The son grew up in Buffalo, and is by no means a stranger here now. He graduated at Harvard in 1855, and entered the ministry, but on the outbreak of the Civil War went to the front as a private in the 52nd Regiment, Massachusetts Volunteers. He remained with that regiment, in the ranks, declining a place on the staff of Gen. Banks, and accepting, as a friend has written, "no preferment save a place in the forefront of peril, as one of the corporals intrusted with the defense of the colors of his regiment." This service ushered him into a career in letters. His first book, "The Color Guard" (1864), is one of the best War books ever published. Its popularity is attested by the worn condition of several copies in the Buffalo Library. The Boston *Advertiser* called it "the counterpart of Dana's 'Two Years Before the Mast.'" "The Thinking Bayonet" appeared in 1865. He has also written a "Life of Samuel Adams," in Houghton, Mifflin & Co.'s excellent "American Statesmen" series; a forerunner of this work was Prof. Hosmer's "Samuel Adams, the Man of the Town-Meeting," published in the Johns Hopkins University series of "Studies in History and Political Science." In 1879 Prof. Hosmer brought out "A Short History of German Literature." Among his more recent works are a "History of the Jews," in

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Putnam's "Stories of the Nations" series; a biography of Sir Henry Vane; "How Thankful was Bewitched," a romance of "Queen Anne's War"; and "The Life of Thomas Hutchinson, Royal Governor of the Province of Massachusetts Bay."

To the list of Buffalo's War authors should be added the names of Cyrus K. Remington (author of "A Record of Battery I., otherwise known as Wiedrich's Battery," etc., "The Ship Yard of the Griffon," etc.), and C. W. Boyce, whose chief work is "A Brief History of the 28th Regiment, New York State Volunteers," etc., published in 1896.

Several Buffalo writers have won distinction in peculiar fields of literary research. Edward P. Vining, the son of George Vining, a former music-teacher of this city, is the author of a scholarly and laborious work, entitled "An Inglorious Columbus," published in 1885. In this big book the author gives evidence that Hwui Shan and a party of Buddhist monks from Afghanistan discovered America in the Vth Century, A. D. Mr. Vining is also the author of "The Mystery of Hamlet—an Attempt to Solve an Old Problem." This work, which is dedicated to H. H. Furness, the eminent Shakspearean scholar, argues that the feminine element in *Hamlet's* nature is the secret of his mysterious behavior. Buffalo has another Shakespearean student, Mr. George Alfred Stringer, whose compilations, "Shakespeare's Draughts from the Living Water," and "Leisure Moments in Gough Square," are well known. The latter book is a collection of the beauties and quaint conceits of Johnson's Dictionary, and is prefaced by an agreeable essay on the Great Cham of Literature.

If we turn to biography, we again find Buffalo furnishing both subjects and authors. The best biography of the late President Fillmore was written by Ivory Chamberlain of this city. The best biography of President Cleveland, at least in some essential respects, was written in 1884, by the late Hon. William Dorsheimer, a former resident of this city. Mr. Dorsheimer had known Mr. Cleveland ever since the latter first came to Buffalo, and was well acquainted with the events of his life here. Upon his title-page Mr. Cleveland is described as "the model citizen, eminent jurist, and efficient Governor of the

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Empire State," and Mr. Dorsheimer is designated as "the bosom friend and chosen biographer" of Mr. Cleveland. Mr. Dorsheimer was a strong and picturesque writer. Mr. Deshler Welch, a Buffalo man of reputation in metropolitan journalism, has also written a creditable biography of President Cleveland.

"The Life and Times of the Rt. Rev. John Timon, D. D., first Roman Catholic Bishop of the Diocese of Buffalo," by Charles G. Deuther, is in all respects a Buffalo book. Bishop Timon was Bishop Ryan's predecessor. He organized the Catholic church in this city, and spent the last twenty years of his life here. Mr. Deuther prepared his biography with much thoroughness and accuracy, and gave to his work considerable literary quality. The book was published by the author in Buffalo in 1870, and remains the standard life of this eminent prelate, as the Rev. Patrick Cronin's "Memorial of the Life and Labors of Rt. Rev. Stephen Vincent Ryan," etc. (1896) is the final and satisfactory life of the second Catholic Bishop of Buffalo.

Mr. George J. Bryan has contributed to local history and biography in his volume entitled "Biographies and Journalism," published in 1886. In 1849 Mr. Bryan wrote and O. G. Steele published a "Life of George P. Barker."

Beyond question the most distinguished author whom Buffalo has claimed as a resident was Bishop Arthur Cleveland Coxe. His literary labors extended over sixty years. Appleton's "Cyclopædia of American Biography" enumerates twenty works of which he is author or editor, and the list there given is incomplete, for since that sketch was prepared he published a course of college lectures entitled "Institutes of Christian History," and perhaps other works not now recalled.

As an author, Bishop Coxe was distinguished first of all as a poet; second, as a historian, an expositor and expounder of doctrinal truths; third, as a controversialist, especially in refutation of the claims and arguments of Roman Catholicism. He published several volumes of poems before receiving ordination, in 1841. One of these, "Athwold," appeared in 1838, and a few years since was again brought out in an enlarged edition after suppression for forty years. In 1840 he published his best-

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known volume of poems, the "Christian Ballads," reprinted in Oxford, and running through many editions since. In a recent revised edition the author says that the Ballads "were produced and published for ephemeral circulation, and with no anticipation of the favor with which they have been constantly demanded in successive editions in Europe and America." Again he says that they were not designed as religious poems in the proper sense, but they were intended to show that there are natural relations between genuine religion and good taste. There is much interest in his account of the purpose and reception of this work:

> It is gratifying to observe the progress of our civilization and the improvement of the popular taste in art; but the author must beg his readers to remember that many things which are now familiar to everybody in America, were wholly unknown among us when these Ballads were produced. Their author was obliged to imagine much that may now be seen in almost every part of the land. When he wrote them there was not a church in the country which could sustain any other than the most moderate pretensions to architectural correctness in design or decoration. He had never seen more than a few panes of stained glass in a church window, nor heard a complete chime of bells; and there was not to be seen on this continent, so far as he is informed, an open roof or a well-defined chancel, or genuine aisles, or a nave with a clere-story. Floral decorations were almost unknown, and children were not provided with a single carol. It has often been asserted by generous critics, like the late Dr. Croswell, that the publication of the Ballads contributed largely to introduce the change in popular taste; but the author is well aware that his own delight in such things was the product, in a great measure, of what Dr. Croswell and Bishops Doane and Hopkins and Dr. Muhlenberg, with others that might be named, had been doing before. From the progressive future he anticipates a great reduction in the popularity of his verses. They will fail to please when what is now agreeable in fancy becomes common in fact; and it is the height of his ambition with regard to them, that they may yet do something to hasten the time when they will be quite superfluous.

The Ballads have gained rather than lost popularity. Their place in American literature has long been secure. The first edition enjoyed an entirely unexpected success. It brought to the writer, he tells us, kindly greetings and pleasant letters from many parts of the world. In foreign travel it opened his way to cottages and to castles; he found it on the shelves of Eton boys, and in the rooms of grave fellows of the Universities. In Ireland he was presented with a curious series of imitations of

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"Dreamland," some grave and some comical; and of Scotland and Wales he owed some of his happiest recollections to incidents connected with the circulation of the Ballads, in several forms. To Count Tasca, the eminent poet and patriot of Northern Italy, he was indebted for the introduction of several of them to his countrymen, in spirited translations; and the Count de Montalembert has unwittingly connected a stanza from one of them with a work which will be ever memorable in the history of the French Empire. In his famous philippic "*Un Debat sur l'Inde au Parlement Anglais*," the Count introduced a historical relation, carrying with it a stinging reflection on the contrast between the state of things in England and in France, concluding with a quotation of Bishop Coxe's stirring lines:

> "Now pray we for our country,
> That England long may be
> The holy and the happy,
> And the gloriously free!"

The Count told how he had heard 40,000 English children sing a song of which the refrain was a literal version of Bishop Coxe's verses, little imagining that this refrain was taught them by an American, "whose affection for the Motherland might have furnished the French Emperor with another salutary reflection upon the power of English Christianity and civilization over many who owe no subscription to the English Crown."

Of the poems included in the Christian Ballads, several are widely current among Christians of many denominations. The "Hymn of Boyhood," "St. Sacrament," and "The Chimes of England" are among the favorites; while no Christmas composition rivals in favor the "Carol" beginning

> Carol, carol, Christians,
> Carol joyfully;
> Carol for the coming
> Of Christ's nativity.

"The Ladye Chace," a ballad, edited by Francis Philip Nash (editions of 1837 and 1877), aimed, for the first time apparently in our country, to carry the reader back to the fields of old English history. It was an enthusiasm inspired by Bishop Percy's

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"Reliques" that led the author of "The Ladye Chace" to attempt a song of Alfred, only to relinquish it for this more dramatic story of Edgar. The poem is founded upon the facts of King Edgar's marriage with Elfreda.

Of Bishop Coxe's prose works, several are famous in the history of church literature. His "Apology for the English Bible" (1854) ultimately led to the suppression of new and crude revisions which had been brought out by the American Bible Society. "Anglican Orders" was a series of papers originally contributed to the Paris journal *Union Chrétienne;* "An Open Letter to Pius IX." (1869), in answer to the brief convoking the Vatican Council, was translated into many languages, and had wide circulation in Europe; "*L'Episcopat de l'Occident,*" published in Paris in 1872, was a new presentation of the history of the Church of England, and a refutation of Roman Catholic attacks. In 1873, in collaboration with Bishop Wilberforce and others, he engaged in a serial publication, issued at Oxford, in defense of Anglo-Catholic principles against either extreme. He took an active part in opposition to the New Testament revision. Among his many writings should be mentioned, if by title only, "Sermons on Doctrine and Duty" (1855), "Thoughts on the Services" (1859), and "Apollos; or, the Way of God" (1873). Besides these, and several other volumes of verse, he published many tracts, editions and translations of foreign works, lectures, pamphlets on special occasions, etc.

A unique product of his pen is "The Bible Rhyme: a Lesson for Old and Young," published in Philadelphia by Lippincott and in Buffalo by Martin Taylor, in 1873. Here is a sample of this easily-memorized version of Scriptural truth:

> Saints Matthew, Mark, Luke and John
> Tell what Christ did for Adam's race;
> The Acts the Holy Ghost make known;
> The Romans how we're saved by grace.

Among the later literary labors of Bishop Coxe was the editing, with large additions and notes, of an American edition of the Edinburgh "Translations of the Ante-Nicene Fathers," edited by Drs. Roberts and Donaldson.

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Several resident Catholic clergymen have combated Bishop Coxe. The late Bishop Stephen Vincent Ryan of the Diocese of Buffalo, on one memorable occasion entered the lists. His work is entitled: "Claims of a Protestant Episcopal Bishop to Apostolical Succession and Valid Orders Disproved, with Various Misstatements of Catholic Faith and Numerous Charges Against the Church and Holy See Corrected and Refuted." This work was published in 1880.

In an article like the present one, there is no offense in allowing extremes to meet. It was all very well for Bishop Coxe to put Bible truths in rhyme, but where shall we class an author who produces a city directory in verse? Such a bard there was in the humble person of the Hon. James Torrington Spencer Lidstone, who came to Buffalo, bringing his name with him, about 1850. In 1851 he published, under "universal patronage," "The Queen of the West," announcing himself, with probable truthfulness, to be "the first that ever attempted to publish a poetical directory for any town or city, in any age or clime of the world." A few samples are absolutely necessary for an appreciation of this work. Under the address of a plumber's firm we read:

> This eminent firm all others now surpass
> As house-plumbers, fitters-up of gas.
> Gas fixtures here of every style and grade,
> They have on hand or are to order made.

He paid his respects to many citizens in rhyme; declared the Hon. E. G. Spaulding

> As good a man as ever lived along
> Lake Erie's realm, or graced a poet's song,

and "wound his horn" for David Bell in this inspiring strain:

> Vulcan in Norton Street doth dwell,
> Here all his powers reside,
> And Neptune gets from Mr. Bell
> His works to stem the tide.

The Hon. J. T. S. L. seems to have been unable to "hire a hall," for his muse complains:

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I've pealed my anthems thro' your Western skies,
And sung your worth and public enterprise,
But candor prompts the orator to say
That his was disappointment from the day
He set his foot upon your shores, to know
You had no public halls in Buffalo.

Once more only will we exhibit this later Ossian of "the teeming West" in the act of pealing his anthem. Hear him as he sings of that familiar Main Street landmark, "Gothic Hall":

Hail, wonder of the West! thou Gothic Hall,
That for classic splendor rivals all
The buildings reared, or towers that sent
Their heights to heaven, from off this continent.
I thought assembled Congress bid thee rise
Instead of private din and enterprise.
Thy architecture, grandest and the best
Of all the regions of the teeming West;
In this emporium pyramids of clothes arise
Made in the world's best manufactories.
Speak out, my muse, in strong and truthful lays
All made within the last 3 months or 90 days.

Gothic Hall has long been o'ertopped by greater buildings, but no singer has yet o'ertopped the author of Buffalo's only poetical directory.

There is rarely to be met with, nowadays, a little volume, published here in 1854, entitled "Poems written during His Early Professional Years, by the Hon. Jesse Walker," with a brief notice of the author by the Rev. Montgomery Schuyler. Jesse Walker was an early Judge of Erie County, a native of Vermont, who in 1835 moved to this city, where he died in 1854. His verses were mostly written during the first years of his professional life; though not of a high order, they never descended to doggerel, and usually adorned and preserved some historic incident or Indian romance. One of Judge Walker's poems is "Tehoseroron" (the Indian name for Big Buffalo Creek), beginning:

O beautiful and softly-flowing river,
The gentlest of the torrent's daughters,
Departed hath the forest-child forever
From the green margin of thy waters.

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And now the green margin has departed too. "Loves of the Lakes" was a poetical address spoken by Judge Walker at the opening of the Buffalo Theater, June 22, 1835. Other of his compositions best entitled to remembrance are "The Hero of the Plague" and the "Self-Devoted," verses full of noble sentiment, gracefully expressed.

The poets, like the poor, are always with us—often the poor poets seem to predominate. But Buffalo can lay claim to an astonishingly large number of writers whose work, if not great, has been genuine—true sentiment, purely expressed. Probably in no other field of letters are there so many local names worthy of mention and remembrance. "Beautiful Snow" has been claimed as a Buffalo production, the work of Henry W. Faxon, for some years city editor of the *Republic*. Faxon's friends remember that he greatly admired the poem, and one of them used to relate how Faxon on one occasion produced a manuscript copy of it from his hat, and recited the lines with ever-to-be-remembered fervor; but in lack of more positive proof, the writer concludes that James W. Watson, and not the Buffalo genius, wrote the famous poem.

Buffalo's first literary journal, the *Inquirer*, fostered the muse; but more generous nursing was given by the *Western Literary Messenger*, a "family magazine of literature, science, art, morality, and general intelligence," which was begun as a semi-monthly quarto sheet in 1842. Jesse Clement was its editor from the start, and contributed some of the best things to its columns; especially good were Mr. Clement's early poems. A work which he brought out in 1851, "Noble Deeds of American Women," with an introduction by Mrs. Sigourney, was (and is) widely popular. At first J. S. Chadbourne was associated with Mr. Clement as editor of the *Messenger*, the office of publication being at No. 159 Main Street. The *Messenger* flourished for many years, developing into a weekly, and finally into an octavo monthly, under Mr. Clement's care. It was the most creditable literary periodical, all things considered, that Western New York has ever supported. Even in its earlier years it numbered among its original contributors N. P. Willis, Alfred B. Street, J. T. Headley, Mrs. Child, John S.

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C. Abbott, J. K. Paulding, James T. Fields, and C. P. Cranch. It was worthily followed, in a more restricted field, by the *Home*, established in 1856 by Mrs. H. E. G. Arey, published by E. F. Beadle. This publication, "a fireside monthly companion and guide for the wife, mother, the sister and the daughter," maintained a high standard from the first. Mrs. Arey, a woman of thorough culture and strong poetic gift, now resides in Cleveland.

In 1856 Mrs. Mary A. Dennison, then editing the *Lady's Enterprise*, and also connected with the *Olive Branch*, of Boston, came to Buffalo to reside, her husband, the Rev. C. W. Dennison, having been chosen pastor of the Niagara Street Baptist Church.* No one welcomed Mrs. Dennison more cordially than the editor of the *Home*, for which her pen was soon enlisted. In 1859 Mrs. Arey and Mrs. C. H. Gildersleeve became the editors of the *Home Monthly*, which was the *Home* enlarged. Notable among contributors were Mrs. Sigourney, Virginia F. Townsend, Prof. J. W. Barker (killed by a street-car on Niagara Street a few years ago), Mrs. Dennison, and Miss Mary A. Ripley. The poems of Mrs. Arey and Miss Ripley have been gathered into volumes.

Mention of Mrs. Gildersleeve must include one interesting reminiscence relating to local authorship, recalled by John Wallace Hutchinson in his account of that famous singing family entitled "The Story of the Hutchinsons." These singers, who were frequently in Buffalo in ante-Rebellion days, made popular the country over the song, "Mrs. Lofty and I." In his book John W. Hutchinson speaks of this song as though it were first sung by the troupe at Madison, Wis., but soon after Abby Hutchinson, who was then in Buffalo, brought it out and made it popular. Judson Hutchinson composed the melody. "The words were placed on my melodeon," writes John, "and while he stood at my side with his violin and made the tune, I accompanied him. The words of the song were written by Mrs. Gildersleeve Longstreet of Buffalo." This was in 1857. Mrs. Longstreet is remembered by many old residents as Mrs. C. H.

* On Niagara Square. From 1881-'89 the building was known as the First Congregational Church; it is now called the People's Church.—ED.

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Gildersleeve. Her husband was for some years principal of No. 10 School, and was a man of literary taste and skill as a writer. In recent years Mrs. Gildersleeve Longstreet made her home in New York City. Many readers know her through her capital War story, "Remy St. Remy, or the Boy in Blue." A few years ago she published a book entitled "Social Etiquette in New York." Many of an earlier generation, even in Buffalo, have no doubt sung that now-old song without knowing that a Buffalo woman wrote it for beautiful Abby Hutchinson to sing. The first stanza is as follows:

> Mrs. Lofty keeps a carriage, so do I;
> She has dapple grays to draw it, none have I;
> She 's no prouder with her coachman than am I,
> With my blue-eyed, laughing baby, trundling by.
> I hide his face, lest she should see the cherub boy and envy me.

Buffalo has had many song-writers, whose work deserves consideration in a paper specially devoted to so pleasant a subject. Was not the city made famous half a century and more ago by Ed. P. Christey's "Buffalo Gals"! During the past fifty years many a clever Buffalo pen has made life more cheerful with its songs; none more conspicuously and usefully so than that untiringly wielded by the late Everett L. Baker, teacher of music in our schools since 1850 (regularly from 1863 to 1895). He was both poet and musician. His first school song was given to School No. 10 in 1850; an uncounted number followed it. When he died one appreciative chronicler wrote: "Mr. Baker is believed to have written or composed more school songs to gladden the youthful hearts and minds than any other man." His field of authorship extended beyond this, and includes many anthems and other sacred pieces, and a graded series of music books, extensively used in the public schools of the country.

But we were speaking of dead-and-gone literary journals of Buffalo; and this is as good a place as any to mention—and they must be dismissed with mere mention—the *Earnest Christian*, begun in 1860, B. T. Roberts, A. M., editor; the *Herald of the Truth*, begun by W. T. Horner, in 1862; *Our Leisure Moments*, begun in 1870, edited by Albert C. Ives and F. S. Dellenbaugh; the *Globe*, an illustrated magazine of literary record and

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criticism, begun in 1874, with W. C. Cornwell as editor and cartoonist, and A. M. Sangster, A. N. Samuels, and other local artists as contributors; *Every Saturday*, a weekly journal edited by Deshler Welch, was born in 1878, aimed high, missed the mark, and died in 1879; *Bohemia*, by H. W. Raymond and A. G. Bigelow; the *Modern Age*, an eclectic conducted by James S. Metcalfe; and the *Wyoming Literary Monthly*, afterwards called *Literature*, published by C. W. Moulton and C. A. Wenborne, shared the common fate. Still others there have been, of demise so recent that it were better not to particularize, lest fresh grief be stirred anew. Carrie F. Judd's *Triumphs of Faith*, begun in 1881, *Queries*, and *Our Record* were enterprises which found prosperity. The latter journal, published by the managers of the Home for the Friendless, was begun in 1869, Miss Gardner being its first editor. Among the contributors to *Our Record* have been Mary E. Mixer, whose writings on historical and miscellaneous subjects are of merit, and Julia F. Snow, one of the few residents of this city who has the gift of writing worthily and attractively for children. Other Buffalonians who have in recent years won success as writers for the young are Margaret E. Carr, Mrs. L. A. Bull and Dr. A. L. Benedict.

In speaking of the early literary enterprises of Buffalo several writers have been mentioned who were members of Buffalo's once famous literary coterie, the "Nameless." In this club, which was started about 1850, and flourished for a dozen or more years, were many entitled to enrollment among the authors of Buffalo: Jerome B. Stillson, James N. Johnston, Wm. Clement Bryant, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Gildersleeve, Charles D. Marshall, Josiah Letchworth, William P. Letchworth, and other lovers and patrons of letters; Guy H. Salisbury,—a name and memory, as was said in an obituary of him, September 5, 1869, "invested with something of the charm that lingers behind the gentle 'Elia'"; Charles E. Morse, who in his best days wrote songs which read like some of Moore's Irish ballads; John Harrison Mills, of whom James N. Johnston, president of the club in 1865, wrote: "He seems equally at home in sculpture, poesy and painting. His bust of Abraham Lincoln, his poem of 'Booths,' and his twin pictures, 'A Dream of Life,' each are

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masterpieces of conception and composition." Of the ladies in the Nameless were Miss Mary A. Ripley (to whose memory the Ripley memorial library at the Women's Educational and Industrial Union is a worthy monument), for a quarter of a century Buffalo's most beloved school-teacher, the author of "Exercises in Analysis and Parsing," which has had several editions, and of a volume of poems which includes that patriotic gem (of which Frank Wilkeson was the unnamed boy-soldier), "I thought the Country Needed Men"; and Amanda T. Jones, one of the most gifted of our local writers, whose published works include "Ulah, and Other Poems" (1861), "Poems" (1867), and "A Prairie Idyl and Other Poems" (1882).

William B. Wright is a name dear to many a Buffalonian. "He was the most of a man who ever lived here!" said recently, one who knew him well. Mr. Wright was a physician here for some years, and later taught languages in the State Normal School—and an ideal teacher he was, too. He died some years ago at Atlanta. In 1868 he published "Highland Rambles," following it in 1873 with "The Brook and other Poems"; not pretentious verse, only

> Chance stalks of Song, for which no ploughshare ripped
> The belly of the glebe, of which the seed
> No planter measuring out his careful pace
> Sowed through the chinks of the quick-swinging palm,
> But rather random-strewn by grace of wind
> On pastures where the Fancy loved to browse.

Of David Gray as a poet, entirely adequate tribute and record will be found in the two-volume publication of his "Life and Letters," edited by J. N. Larned. The working years of Mr. Gray's life were given to editorial work on the *Courier*. He had a high ideal of newspaper work, and gave freely of his strength, of body and mind, to meet its exacting demands. Yet he found time, for he had the gift, to write as good poetry as any Buffalonian has written. Mr. James F. Gluck has published a memorial of Mr. Gray, a paper originally prepared for the Historical Society.

The Alice Cary of Buffalo is Carrie F. Judd (Mrs. Mont-

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gomery) for years the devoted promulgator of the society called "Faith Cure." She has published two or three volumes of poetry, one novel, "Zaida Eversey, or Life Two-fold," and much evangelical literature. The animating principle of her life inspires all of her work; but her verse has merit aside from its exalted moral tone. Her works have had many editions in many languages. Her first volume of poems, "Lilies from the Vale of Thought" (1878), was written between her 14th and 19th birthdays. Many another local writer of verse must be dismissed with the mere naming. A cyclopædia of Buffalo poetry should include, besides the work of those named, that of Celia Sealey ("Echoes from the Garret," 1861), Mary J. McColl ("Bide a Wee and Other Poems," 1880), Mary L. Hall ("Live Coals," 1878), Emily B. Lord, Mrs. L. N. Todrig, Harriet E. Benedict, Mrs. Emily Thatcher Bennett, Antoinette Haven, Matilda Stewart, Charlotte L. Seaver, Katherine E. Conway, Agnes Shalloe, Mrs. James F. Gluck and Julia Ditto Young. Mrs. Bennett (*née* Benton) passed her childhood here. Her literary work, which began with the writing of verses in a Buffalo school, includes many poems and essays on Masonic, natural history, juvenile, and other topics. For years she was a valued contributor to the *Independent*, the *Christian Union*, the *Masonic Review*, Sunday-school and other publications. Few, if any, local writers have deserved warmer praise than that given by Edmund Clarence Stedman to the work of Miss Annie R. Annan. "Bessie Chandler," whose verse, praised by Howells, lends charm to many a page of the *Century*, *St. Nicholas*, and other publications, is the talented wife of Mr. Leroy Parker, a well-known attorney of this city.

There have been, and still are, many writers of good verse among the men of Buffalo, as citations made in this article have already proved. Augustus Radcliffe Grote, a former Director of the Museum of Natural Sciences, contributed to the *Atlantic Monthly*, *Evolution*, and other literary and scientific publications. In 1882 at the Cheswick Press, London, was published a sumptuous little parchment-bound volume entitled "Rip Van Winkle, a Sun Myth and Other Poems," by Mr. Grote. The principal

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poem uses the thread of the story of Rip Van Winkle to connect reflections on the various stages of human life as influenced by the seasons, by youth and old age. It first appeared in *Evolution* in 1877. The "Poems and Swedish Translations" by Dr. Frederick Peterson, which appeared in 1883, during his residence here, are exquisite specimens of idyllic verse. The Rev. J. Hazard Hartzell, formerly of Buffalo, in 1884 published his collected poems under the title "Wanderings on Parnassus." Thomas S. Chard published a volume of verse, including "Across the Sea," "The Seven Sleepers," and "A Legend of St. John and the Blessed Vale." The Rev. Anson G. Chester is a writer whose verse has found favor with *Scribner's Monthly*, (predecessor of the *Century Magazine*) and other desirable media. James W. Ward, author of the descriptive text for Sangster's "Niagara," perpetrated several years ago an amusing production, "The Song of Higher-water." "That it is after 'Hiawatha,'" apologizes the author, in his preface to the New-York edition (1868), "is apparent enough; as a matter of fact, just three days after, that length of time having intervened between the appearance of that charming and popular poem and the reading of this production to some of the author's friends." Mr. Ward was then residing in Cincinnati, the locality of the events relating in his poem, which narrates a thrilling episode not infrequent

In the town where swine are slaughtered.

The Rev. Patrick Cronin, editor of the *Catholic Union*, has written many sterling poems; so has Joseph O'Connor, formerly of the *Courier*, now editor of the *Enquirer;* while the names of Arthur W. Austin, Allen G. Bigelow, Walter Storrs Bigelow, H. Chandler, the Rev. Benjamin Copeland, George Hibbard, Henry R. Howland, William McIntosh, Robert Cameron Rogers, the Hon. Rowland B. Mahany and Irving Browne cannot be omitted. Mr. Browne's learning and versatility have made him the author not only of much clever verse and many delightful essays, but of erudite law-books as well. One of them, entitled "Elements of the Law of Bailments and Common Carriers," has the following wise and witty dedication:

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TO CALIPH OMAR.

Omar, who burned (if thou didst burn)
The Alexandrian tomes,
I would erect to thee an urn
Beneath Sophia's domes.

Would that thy exemplary torch
Might bravely blaze again,
And many manufactories scorch
Of book-inditing men!

Especially I'd have thee choke
Law libraries in sheep,
With fire derived from ancient Coke,
And sink in ashes deep.

Destroy the sheep—don't save my own—
I weary to the cram,
The misplaced diligence I've shown—
But kindly spare my Lamb.

And spare, oh, spare this suppliant book
Against a time of need;
Hide it away in humble nook
To serve for legal seed.

The man who writes but hundred pages
Where thousands went before,
Deserves the thanks of weary sages,
And Omar should adore.

It is said that this dedication so pleased Judge Bennett, Dean of the Boston Law School, that he offered, and Mr. Browne accepted, the desirable position of lecturer in that school, made vacant by the death of Charles Theodore Russell, a post which Mr. Browne's many years of service as law lecturer abundantly qualified him to fill. Mr. Browne is also librarian of the Buffalo Law Library; it was recently recorded of him that he had "compiled, edited and written more than two hundred law books."*

* For further account of some local verse-makers, see "The Poets and Poetry of Buffalo," edited by Ina Russelle Warren, being Vol. VI., No. 1 of "The Magazine of Poetry," Buffalo, n. d. (1895)—ED.

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It is not possible—and if it were possible, it would not be profitable—to write of all the romancers of Buffalo. A few of the more notable will suffice. The fame of Anna Katharine Green (Mrs. Charles Rohlfs) rests not alone upon her novels, but upon her poems as well. In the common acceptation of the term Miss Green—to use her maiden name, which she retains for all her literary work—is probably the most "popular" writer who has ever lived in Buffalo, not excepting Mark Twain, whose short residence and journalistic career in this city entitle him to at least remembrance in this review. She was born in Brooklyn, in a house opposite Plymouth Church. Her father, an attorney well remembered here, came to Buffalo when she was a child, the family home being on Pearl Street between Swan and Seneca. In evidence of her early literary predilection it is related that when eleven years old Miss Green and a playmate wrote a paper called "The Lily of the Valley," the privilege of reading which was extended to their schoolmates at five cents a turn. A copy of that early production is now cherished by the playmate of former days, a well-known lady of this city. Miss Green's first mature efforts at authorship were the poems bound in the volume called "The Defense of the Bride." This work did not attract particular attention and the author turned her attention to fiction, selecting the kind in which plot and situation predominate, perhaps because of her love for the solution of mathematical problems. "The Leavenworth Case," which appeared in 1878, at once found great favor both in this country and Europe. Its author had raised the sensational detective story to a literary level, and found her reward in a wide audience of cultured readers. "A Strange Disappearance" was published in 1879, and "The Sword of Damocles" in 1881. A volume of her poems, edited by Rossiter Johnson, appeared in 1882 and was well received. "X. Y. Z." and "Hand and Ring" followed in 1883, "The Mill Mystery" in 1886, and "7 to 12" in 1887. "Risifi's Daughter," a dramatic poem—considered by the author her best literary work—was also published in 1887, in which year the author returned to Buffalo with her husband and children, and here her home has since been. "Behind Closed Doors" and others yet more recent, are widely familiar. Sev-

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eral of her books have been translated and had many editions in various languages, "The Leavenworth Case" and "Hand and Ring" leading in popularity.

Among our other writers of fiction, past and present, should be noted Mrs. E. B. Perkins, formerly Susan Chestnutwood, whose successful novel, "Malbrook," was published by Carleton in New York and S. Low & Sons in London, in 1871. This, and her second story, "Honor Bright," published in Buffalo in 1883, have well established her reputation. "Doctor Ben, an Episode in the Life of a Fortunate Unfortunate," appeared in Osgood's "Round Robin Series" in 1882. The pseudonym of "Democritus, Jr.," is said to stand for the Rev. Orlando Witherspoon, a former pastor of St. John's Church. "Bond and Free," a tale of slave times, is by James H. W. Howard, late editor of the *State Journal* at Harrisburg, Pa. Mr. Howard passed his boyhood in this city, and was a pupil in the old Vine Street Colored School. More recent are the novels, some of them of much merit, of Mrs. Julia Ditto Young, Mrs. Ida W. Wheeler, Elbert Hubbard, Wm. T. Hornaday and Robert C. Rogers; while Marion Wilcox, Sylvia J. Eastman, George Hibbard, Louise Worthington, Katharine Hartman (*pseud.?*), and a host of others have won success—or that substitute for it, a market—in the short-story line. Not to be overlooked is the collection of juvenile tales entitled "Legends from the Red Man's Forest," by Dorothy Tanner (Mrs. Henry E. Montgomery) of this city. Mention of Mr. J. H. W. Howard recalls the creditable work of another Afro-American, at one time resident in Buffalo, the Rev. C. W. Mossell, some-time missionary in Hayti, whose recently published volume "Toussaint L'Ouverture . . . or Hayti's Struggle," is a painstaking and valuable chronicle.

A long list of residents of this city have published books of travel. In Mr. Henry E. Perrine's charming volume, "A True Story of Some Eventful Years in Grandpa's Life," printed (not published) in 1885, we have a well-made book of over three hundred pages. Mr. Perrine had traveled much before he came to live with his uncle in Buffalo in 1840. He was admitted to the bar in 1848, but soon after set out for California by way of

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Cape Horn. The story of this long voyage, of Mr. Perrine's experiences with other 49'ers in the California gold fields, and of subsequent travels and experiences, is most interestingly told. "It is largely due to the fact," says Mr. Perrine, "that both children and grandchildren have so many times said, 'Papa,' or 'grandpapa,' 'tell me a story—tell me the story about the Indians!' that the idea became developed that there was really enough of interest in those experiences to warrant placing them in print for the amusement and perhaps the benefit of others."

In 1837 there came to Buffalo an eccentric man of roaming disposition named Thomas L. Nichols. He engaged in newspaper work, writing for the *Commercial Advertiser* and the New York *Herald* and established the short-lived *Buffalonian.* Convicted of libel on H. J. Stow, he was sentenced to four months in the Erie County Jail. He served his term, spending his time in writing a "Journal in Jail," which was published in 1840. It is a curious volume of two hundred and fifty pages, containing enough libelous matter, seemingly, to have kept the author behind bars for the rest of his life. It is a rare book nowadays. Nichols seems to have led an erratic career for many years thereafter. In London in 1864 he published an ambitious work in two volumes entitled "Forty Years of American Life." It is an interesting and for the most part well-written book, now valuable for the pictures it presents of a state of things in the United States now passed away. It contains many pages of Buffalo reminiscence. Nichols traveled widely and described everything from Government institutions to mint juleps. In the closing chapter he gives the following quite adequate bit of biography:

> At the beginning of 1861 I commenced the publication of a weekly newspaper in New York. One number was issued before the attack on Fort Sumter and when it was hoped and believed peace would be preserved. But the perfidious Government at Washington, while promising to evacuate that fort, was preparing an expedition for its relief. The sailing of that expedition brought war and my literary enterprise was nipped in the bud. I did not issue a second number. If I had done so it is not likely that it would have reached many readers.

Not every writer who has sojourned in Buffalo may be claimed as a Buffalo author; but it is well to record that Charles A. Dana

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and H. H. Bancroft, the historian of the Pacific Coast, both lived in Buffalo in their youth.

The late Charles Linden published a pleasant "Narrative of an Excursion in Eastern Florida," of prime interest to the naturalist. "A Woman's First Impressions of Europe, being Wayside Sketches in 1863," dedicated to Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. Rogers, was written by Mrs. E. A. Forbes, for many years a teacher at the Buffalo Female Academy. A charming and highly diverting book is the "Travels of the Du Le Telle Family," by "Thankfulla"—a series of familiar letters by Mrs. John C. Lord. Mention should also be made of "Saunterings in Europe," by the Rev. Charles Wood, formerly pastor of the Central Presbyterian Church; of "My Holiday; How I Spent It," by James N. Matthews, and of Grace Carew Sheldon's European sketches, "As We Saw It in '90." A one-time Buffalonian, a very successful story-writer and special correspondent, John R. Spears, is the author, among other works of travel, of "The Gold Diggings of Cape Horn," probably the most thorough and trustworthy book in our language on that little-visited region.

The itinerancy of the Methodist Episcopal Church has sent to Buffalo many a minister who has left his print in literary paths. Foremost of this class is Bishop John F. Hurst, who for many years has been extensively occupied with literary labors, especially in the reproduction of the works of the best German authors in English translations. He has translated Hagenbach's "History of the Church in the XVIIIth and XIXth Centuries" (2 vols., 1869); Van Oosterzee's "Lectures in Defense of John's Gospel" (1869); Lange's "Romans" (1870); and Seneca's "Moral Essays." His original works include "History of Rationalism" (1865); "Martyrs to the Tract Cause" (1873); "Outlines of Biblical History" (1873); "Life and Literature in the Fatherland" (1874); "Our Theological Culture," "Bibliotheca Theologica" and "A General History of the Christian Church," upon which great work he was engaged during his Buffalo residence. While resident here he also contributed to *Harper's Magazine* a series of illustrated articles on travel and work in the Orient, since republished in book-form. Few more scholarly men than Bishop Hurst have ever resided here. His latest literary achievement is the discovery, at Geneva,

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Switzerland, of the unpublished MS. journal of Capt. Wm. Pote, Jr., kept during his captivity in the French and Indian War, 1745-47. The volume, edited by Bishop Hurst, is pronounced "by far the most valuable of all recent discoveries on the period of our Colonial history to which it relates." His successor as resident Bishop in Buffalo, Dr. John H. Vincent, has probably done more, as editor and author, for Sunday-school literature, than any other living man. He is the author of a History of Greece, and author or editor of much Chautauqua literature.

Other Methodist clergymen whose books are well known are the late Rev. Dr. J. B. Wentworth, one-time Presiding Elder of the Buffalo District, whose profound "Logic of Introspection" was published in 1886; the Rev. Dr. George E. Ackerman, former pastor of St. Mark's M. E. Church, who has written "Researches in Philosophy" and "Man a Revelation of God"; and "Religious Corporations," "A Handbook for Trustees," and especially the valuable "History of Buffalo Methodism," by the late Rev. Dr. Sanford Hunt.

From first to last, our clergymen have been among the productive bookmakers. Among works of clerical authorship, not already named, the following have been learned of: "Historical Sketches and Incidents illustrative of the Establishment and Progress of Universalism in the State of New York," by the Rev. Stephen R. Smith; "Some Lessons from the Parable of the Sower," by the Rev. J. P. Egbert; "The True Man and Other Practical Sermons," by the Rev. S. S. Mitchell; "Dogma no Antidote for Doubt," by James H. Fisher; "Both Sides, or Jonathan and Absalom," by the Rev. Dr. Rufus S. Green; "Handbook of Charity Organization," by the Rev. S. Humphreys Gurteen; "Complete System of Sunday-school Instruction," by the Rev. Orlando Witherspoon; various writings by the Rev. A. T. Chester, and two works by the Rev. J. H. Langille, one on ornithology, "Our Birds in Their Haunts," the other entitled "Snail-shell Harbor, a Picture of Life on the northwest coast of Lake Michigan."

The last-named writer might well be included with local authors on natural history subjects, for he is a devoted naturalist, and during his pastorate in Buffalo was a most delightful lecturer

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before the Society of Natural Sciences. That little coterie has had its share of authors, including Mr. Grote (who was as much of a social scientist as he was a naturalist and poet), Carl Linden, James W. Ward, and others already named; Prof. D. S. Kellicott (formerly of the State Normal School here, now of the Ohio State University, Columbus), and Edward P. Van Duzee of the Grosvenor Library, on entomology; Dr. Julius Pohlman, on geology and other specialties; W. H. Pitt, James Locke (Assistant-Professor at Heidelberg, translator of Menschutkin's "Analytical Chemistry"); David F. Day, on botany, and the Hon. George W. Clinton.

Judge Clinton was a diligent student of many subjects outside of his profession of the law. His early taste for natural history was never extinguished. He wrote interesting and valuable papers on "Fish and Fishing," and upon "Animals and Hunting." An English author calls him "The Isaak Walton of America." He shared in founding the Society of Natural Sciences and was its president for many years. Numerous papers and addresses emanated from his pen upon such subjects as agriculture, canals, manorial tenures, Indian traditions, etc. In addition to occasional addresses and papers, which would fill many volumes, Judge Clinton published, from 1860 to 1868, a "Digest of Decisions at Law and in Equity from the Organization of the State to 1860." At the time of its issue this was by far the best treatise of its kind, and still holds its place as a standard work. In his declining years Judge Clinton edited the valuable collection of the Governor Clinton Papers which are in the State Library at Albany.*

Contributions to literature—even to the literature of the law—by members of the bar in Buffalo are not numerous. Perhaps the State Papers of Millard Fillmore and of Grover Cleveland as Governor and President, should be recognized, though this subjects the word "literature" to a considerable strain. A number of Buffalo attorneys, including some of the younger ones, have prepared for the meetings of the Cleveland Democracy historical and biographical sketches of merit, but an enumeration of them cannot be made here. They have been collected in two volumes. Many of the public addresses and speeches of the late

*See the memoir of Judge Clinton by David F. Day, pp. 203-225 of this volume.—ED.

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William Dorsheimer are valuable contributions to the history of our times, notably the address delivered at Waterloo, September 3, 1879; at the celebration to commemorate the expedition under the command of Gen. Sullivan, against the Six Nations in 1779, and at the dedication of the Oriskany monument August 6, 1884. For the most part the recent writings of Buffalo lawyers have been of an inconspicuous though worthy order, like E. Corning Townsend's work on "The Statute of Distribution," John G. Milburn's "Beginnings of Society," and various addresses and papers, notably on literary subjects, by E. Carlton Sprague, Sherman S. Rogers, John C. Graves and James F. Gluck. Sheldon T. Viele has written a good biography of the Hon. Henry K. Smith, the second Recorder of the City of Buffalo, the friend of Martin Van Buren, William L. Marcy and other Democratic leaders. Judge H. K. Smith himself was a rare literary student, though he left but one published address, a funeral oration on Captains Williams and Field, heroes of Monterey. Among recent works of Buffalo lawyers are "The Law of Public Health and Safety," by Leroy Parker and Robert H. Worthington, said to be the only treatise ever published in this country on the relation of the laws to public health and safety; "A System of Medical Jurisprudence and Toxicology," by R. A. Witthaus and Tracy C. Becker, with the collaboration of August Becker, Dr. Roswell Park, F. P. Vandenbergh and others; a work by James F. Gluck and August Becker on "The Law of Receivers of Corporations," one by Charles P. Norton on bills and notes; and the able editorial work of W. W. Browne on an edition of the Court of Appeals.

The writings of Le Grand Marvin will probably never bring the name of that eccentric gentleman into works on American literature, or even into the cyclopædias; but they will always remain as unique productions of a unique pen. In many a lawyer's library are treasured up the Marvin pamphlets entitled, "An Expose, etc., being a Wife's Attempt, by Aid of Her Merchants, to control (subdue?) her Husband, and the Result"; "The Result? Unmarried (if ever married!), Unlassoed," etc.; and "Le Grand Marvin Interviewed." Mr. Marvin imitated no one in his literary style, and so far as known, no one has succeeded in imitating him.

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Perhaps our younger lawyers are deterred from writing, as is said (no doubt wrongly) to have been the case with one scholarly attorney who has laid aside an unfinished work on railroad law because, if published, judges may in future cite the author's own work to his detriment in important cases!

More than one citizen of Buffalo, while discharging the duties of high public office, has contributed to the literature of statecraft. Conspicuous is the Hon. E. G. Spaulding's financial history of the War entitled "History of the Legal Tender Paper Money issued during the Great Rebellion, being a Loan without Interest, and a National Currency," an octavo of three hundred and seventeen pages, published in Buffalo in 1869. Mr. Spaulding was chairman of the sub-committee on Ways and Means at the time the Act relating to the currency issue was passed. He justly wears the title of "The Father of the Greenback." Mr. Spaulding has also published pamphlets on other financial and economic themes, speeches in Congress, etc. A noteworthy printed address is entitled "One Hundred Years of Progress in the Business of Banking," delivered by Mr. Spaulding at the bank officers' and bankers' building, Exposition Grounds, Fairmount Park, Philadelphia, on the occasion of its formal opening, May 30, 1876. Here, too, should be mentioned the financial pamphlets of William C. Cornwell, "The Currency and the Banking Law of the Dominion of Canada," "Greenbacks," etc.

The citizen of Buffalo who is oftenest called upon to represent the culture and public spirit of this community is the Hon. James O. Putnam. As Government official, as State Senator, as diplomatic representative of our Government abroad, he has proved an able and efficient public servant. A published volume of his "Orations, Speeches, and Miscellanies" gives proof of the scope of his public services, of his devotion to the welfare of his country and the city of his home, and of the rare catholicity of his culture.

J. N. Larned's most conspicuous literary work is his monumental "History for Ready Reference," in five volumes. Among his other publications are "Report on the State of Trade Between the United States and the British Possessions in North America," prepared for the Secretary of the Treasury (Washing-

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ton, 1871), "Talks about Labor," etc. (1876), and a history of the Buffalo Library.

In no field of authorship has Buffalo given the world better service than in the field of medicine. The names of Austin Flint, father and son, of Hamilton, White and Gay, lend an undying luster to our city's crown. Flint's "Principles and Practice of Medicine" (of which more than 50,000 copies have been sold), the younger Flint's "Physiology of Man" (5 vols.); and Frank Hastings Hamilton's "Medical Surgery and Hygiene" and "Fractures and Dislocations" (a work of 1,000 octavo pages!) are standard works of their kind. There are many books on specialties by these writers; valuable pamphlets by Dr. Charles C. F. Gay; while of Dr. James P. White's published papers, the librarian of the Buffalo Medical College has enumerated fifty-six in one list! Dr. White was also the author of Chap. VI. of Beck's "Elements of Jurisprudence," Vol. II. (11th Ed., Phila., 1860.)

Many of our surgeons and physicians are authors. Among recent publications in this field are Dr. William D. Granger's "How to Care for the Insane"; pamphlets on insanity by Dr. J. B. Andrews; published addresses by Dr. Thomas F. Rochester, Dr. F. R. Campbell's "The Relation of Meteorology to Disease," and his recent comprehensive work, "The Language of Medicine." In 1883 G. P. Putnam's Sons published "An Ethical Symposium," a series of papers concerning medical ethics and etiquette viewed from a liberal standpoint. The book contains an able chapter by Dr. H. R. Hopkins of Buffalo, entitled "Is it a Profession or a Trade?" Professional publications, more or less elaborate, have come from the pens of Drs. W. W. Potter, Elmer Starr, George E. Fell, A. R. Davidson, M. B. Mann, and others; while specialists W. C. Barrett, Lucien Howe, and F. Park Lewis have made conspicuous contributions respectively to the literature of dentistry and eye-surgery.

There still remain to note a considerable list of works in many classes. Mr. Henry Spayth stands master of a unique field of science and letters in his "American Draught Player." Originally published in 1860, it has had several editions. It is claimed

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to be the first successful attempt to reduce the game of checkers to a system. A work that attracted attention at the time of its appearance in 1862 was Thomas J. Sizer's book, "The Crisis—Its Rationale," in which he considered "our National forces the proper remedy, and restoration of legitimate authority, the end and object of the War." A. R. Grote's "The New Infidelity" (1881), and Dr. J. H. Dewey's "Introduction to the Theosophy of the Christ," are in many libraries. Joseph Willsey's painstaking and useful compilation known as "Harper's Book of Facts" may not be overlooked. Willis O. Chapin's sumptuous volume, "The Masters and Masterpieces of Engraving," delights alike the art student and the bibliophile. Countless thousands of households have Dr. Ray V. Pierce's "People's Common-sense Medical Adviser. J. C. Bryant's "New Standard Counting-house Book-Keeping," an octavo of 300 pages, and his "Business Man's Commercial Law and Business Forms Combined" are standard contributions to the text-books of business. The Rev. Solomon Kohn, one-time pastor of the Jewish Congregation Beth El, is an author on subjects connected with oriental literature. The Rev. C. L. Hutchins, assistant rector of St. Paul's in 1870, compiled a Church Hymnal. The Rev. Dr. Sheldon edited a valuable work entitled "The Three Reformations." The Rev. Charles R. Edwards is the author, among other works, of an elaborate and highly original defense of Christianity, entitled "Chris-to-lution."

The following enumeration must close our list, which further inquiry would no doubt lengthen: H. R. Howland, "Primitive Arts and Modes of Life" and other archæological papers; Henry Klein, "Rudiments of German Etymology"; E. C. Pomeroy, "Introductory Reading-book" and "Spelling-book"; G. H. Thornton, "The Modern Stenographer"; W. H. Slocum, "Autograph-list of Word-signs and Phrases"; A. G. Bigelow, "Hints on Preparing Copy and Proof-reading"; Alexander F. Oakey, "The Art of Life and the Life of Art," being No. 408 of the "Franklin Square Library"; J. Berry, "A Parsing-book"; Ed. H. Mulligan, "Abridged Infantry Tactics"; Dr. F. Bradnack, "Dr. Case's Handbill," a satire. There is good humor in "An Angola Incident—the Tale of a Handkerchief in

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Very Blank Verse," by Wm. W. Kent. "The Bumont Tragedy, by a Buffalonian," must stand without any further definition. Charles H. Harris ("Oof T. Goof") wrote a "History of the Venango Oil Regions" in 1866. Elmore H. Walker followed it in 1868 with "The Pennsylvania Coal Fields, and their Connection with and Relation to Buffalo." Eben P. Dorr wrote of "The First Monitor and its Inventor"; W. H. Beard, the famous artist, once a Buffalo resident, has enriched both art and literature with his incomparable book, "Humor in Animals"; J. S. Buell is the author of "The Cider-Makers' Manual," Deshler Welch of "The Bachelor and the Chafing Dish," and Mark S. Hubbell of a "History of the Buffalo Race Course." James W. Greene wrote "Free Niagara," a compact historical sketch. "Niagara in London," written and beautifully printed in Buffalo, treats of Niagara Falls in historical and descriptive fashion. It was sold at the Cyclorama of Niagara in London; and copies of it were sumptuously bound and inscribed for presentation to Queen Victoria and the Prince of Wales—a unique honor for Buffalo. There even abides in Buffalo a gentleman who writes dime novels; but since he has never associated his own name with this branch of his work—using so many *noms de plume* that he has forgotten most of them—it is but fair to leave him to his lucrative line of letters unidentified, like a later Junius.

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